

END OF GARRISON MISCELLANEOUS FILES

16

Memorandum of Meeting with
PERSHING O. GERVAIS

Date and Time: April 18, 1969
11:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m.

Place: FONTAINEBLEAU MOTOR HOTEL
4040 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Present: PERSHING O. GERVAIS
William G. Gibson, Special Agent
Norman Lanoix, Internal Revenue Agent

1. At about 9:45 a.m., April 18, 1969, PERSHING O. GERVAIS telephoned me (Gibson) and said he wanted to talk with me somewhere. He said he didn't want to talk to me about his tax investigation, but about his dilemma and situation in general. I told him I would meet with him, and he asked where we could meet, saying that he didn't want to come to my office. He asked me to name a place, and I suggested the FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL. He agreed and asked that we meet in the dining room. The time agreed on was 11:30 a.m.
 2. A few minutes before 11:30 a.m. Internal Revenue Agent Lanoix and I arrived at the FONTAINEBLEAU MOTOR HOTEL and met Mr. GERVAIS in the lobby. We went in the dining room. (We were allowed to go in although the dining room had not at that time opened for business, but it did a few minutes later.)
 3. Mr. GERVAIS said that everybody thought him to be closely involved as a MARCELLO man, but he is not. He has nothing to do with MARCELLO and doesn't care for MARCELLO. He thinks MARCELLO is just a big bag of wind, and isn't as big as everybody thinks he is.
 4. As far as HOFFA is concerned, he thinks HOFFA belongs in jail. He is not connected with HOFFA, and doesn't want to be. He went to the Chicago trial out of curiosity, because he wanted to see what HOFFA was like and watch the proceedings. He said he was too little of a man to work with HOFFA, and he couldn't do anything for him (HOFFA) anyway. He said he couldn't work for HOFFA also because he wasn't the kind of man to take orders from anyone, or to do anything just because somebody told him to.
 5. GERVAIS mentioned PARTIN, in Baton Rouge, and said PARTIN belongs in jail, too; that PARTIN is as bad as HOFFA.
- W.G. Gibson*

In re: PERSHING O. GERVAIS

6. GERVAIS said he knew there was a reward out to get PARTIN to change his testimony against HOFFA. Some dope fiend from Baton Rouge came down to New Orleans and told him there was a reward and that person said he was going to put some pills in PARTIN's pocket. He said he told the man he didn't want anything to do with PARTIN.
7. GERVAIS said the only thing we might find wrong on his tax returns might be some minor error.
8. He said everybody seems to think he is a wealthy man, in fact, a short time back a party approached him and wanted to borrow some \$4,000. He said he doesn't have that kind of money. He is worried about his business failing; and said if it did, he didn't know what he was going to do.
9. Everybody seems to think he has a lot of influence with JIM GARRISON, and in New Orleans generally. He said he doesn't have any influence with GARRISON. He has asked several times for GARRISON's office to clean up the bail bonding business in New Orleans but nothing has been done about it.
10. He said he went to work for GARRISON, which was the biggest mistake he ever made, at GARRISON's insistence. GARRISON begged him to go work. GARRISON is a complete nut.
11. In the CLAY SHAW matter GARRISON wanted GERVAIS to handle the investigation, but he refused to do so. He said he told GARRISON he wouldn't make the investigation because he thought it was crazy and unnecessary, and that he was convinced that OSWALD alone killed KENNEDY. He said when he saw OSWALD on television he could tell by just looking at him that he was the kind of a nut that would and could do such a thing.
12. WALTER SHERIDAN met with STRATE and O'HARA regarding JIM GARRISON, and STRATE tried to "sell" GERVAIS to SHERIDAN. GERVAIS at the time didn't know anything about this, but it would be believed by others that surely STRATE wouldn't have done so without GERVAIS' approval. He said STRATE was a friend of his and that he owed STRATE quite a bit of money, which he intended to pay. He said STRATE knows members of the underworld, but uses this only for his business purposes.
13. As relates to the investigation of GERVAIS' income tax, and other matters with the Government, he said he would like to know just what it is the Government wants from him. He said if he just knew, then maybe he could answer some of their questions or point the Government in a direction where it might find out what it wants to know. He said

In re: PERSHING O. GERVAIS


that because of his mythical reputation, he couldn't afford to testify to anything because no one would believe him, but he might be able to point to possible answers to whatever the Government wanted to know.

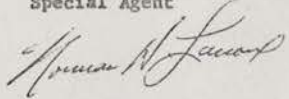
14. GERVAIS said he has a bad reputation in New Orleans which is a myth, but then maybe part of this is his fault the way he talks and jokes about things. He says he is a little man and has no influence with anybody. He said he could never do any good in New Orleans and that he would surely like to move away, but he just can't afford to. He doesn't have the money and doesn't know what he would do because he doesn't know how to do anything (to earn a living).
15. GERVAIS mentioned instances in which he had furnished information to the Internal Revenue Service and particularly back in the early fifties during the probe of the New Orleans Police Department. He said that a while after the probe he received a check for \$500 from the Government and had no idea what it was for. He called Perry and told him about it, and Perry said it was all right to go ahead and negotiate it.
16. While we were talking, a man came to our table and handed GERVAIS a white envelope. GERVAIS took it and placed it on the table, under the ticket for our meal. GERVAIS said he was trying to sell a house, indicating that was what the envelope concerned. I asked GERVAIS if it was his Reynes Street property he was trying to sell, and he said it was. It was later observed that the envelope had "Jake" written on the front.
17. GERVAIS continuously emphasized that the big reputation he had in New Orleans was a mythical reputation. He said he has no influence with anyone, including GARRISON. He said a lot of people wanted to attack GARRISON, but they didn't have the balls to do it, so they attacked him (GERVAIS) instead because they thought he was close to GARRISON and had worked for him.
18. GERVAIS said that he knows he is no saint, and he would do almost anything to make money, but he doesn't know what to do.
19. As an example of why it might be thought by others that he was real close with GARRISON, GERVAIS said that people would see him there at the FONTAINEBLEAU and say tell GARRISON so and so, and GERVAIS would say, "Yea, O.K., I'll tell him"; or people would ask, "Say did GARRISON tell you so and so?" and would reply, "Yea. He told me about it." He said in those instances he didn't tell GARRISON anything, nor did GARRISON ever tell him anything.
20. GERVAIS talked at length about the general conditions in the country today: the corruption and graft in high level of Government officials,

In re: PERSHING O. GERVAIS

Federal, State, Parish, and cities, and even in business. He spoke of court judges at all levels; about bad court decisions; and about special tax laws enacted for special people. He talked of various events in his life which had occurred because of his alleged reputation.

21. GERVAIS said he doesn't drink or gamble, and has no use for gamblers. Anyone who gambles is sick. He said he doesn't claim to be a saint, and he does go for pretty women.
22. At the end of this meeting I asked GERVAIS to go ahead and set up a meeting for us with TOM TAYLOR (his attorney); that I had some things I wanted to go over with him.
23. Items ¹³ 11 and ²² 20 of this memorandum contain comment on the only instances mentioned in this meeting relating to the investigation of GERVAIS' tax liability.
24. GERVAIS asked that his situation and dilemma as explained in this meeting be passed on up the line. He said he just wants to know what they in the Government want from him and maybe he could give what they wanted. He said his reason for wanting to talk with me was not to beg for mercy, but just to tell what his situation is and see if he could see just what the Government wanted from him.
25. Shortly after going to the dining room at the beginning of this meeting all three of us had lunch. GERVAIS paid the bill, which came to six dollars. I had soup and sandwich and coffee, Lanoix had a special sandwich (Fontainebleau special), and GERVAIS had scrambled eggs, ham, grits, and coffee. Mr. Lanoix and I made a gesture to pay for ours, but GERVAIS would not accept. Lanoix and I didn't make an issue of the matter.


William G. Gibson
Special Agent


Norman Lanoix
Internal Revenue Agent

Memorandum to File

January 22, 1969

In re: PERSHING GERVAIS

At approximately 12:30 p.m. Mary C. Donovan told me on the telephone that a party at 887-8047 had been desperately trying to reach me since 11:00 a.m. and I should return his call.

At 12:35 p.m. this date, I called 887-8047 and recognized the voice as that of Pershing Gervais. Pershing was extremely excited and told me that he had just been visited by two Special Agents from the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, and that these agents had advised him that his income tax affairs were under investigation by them and the Service. Gervais entered into a long dissertation in which he cursed Mike Epstien, Walter Sheridan, and all other Government figures associated with them and told me that Sheridan and his attorney, Ed Baldwin, had made good on their promise sometime ago to cause the Internal Revenue to conduct an investigation of his affairs. I told Gervais that I had been out of town; that I heard that there were two agents in town on an assignment. I asked him if he knew who they were. He said, "I was so God damn excited and so God damn mad I forgot to ask or remember."

Gervais told me that he is positive that this investigation is political; that he told the agents the same thing, and that he would like to cooperate with the Government and answer all their questions, but he cannot afford to because he knows he would not get a fair shake. Mr. Gervais told me that he called Senator Russel Long's office immediately after the agents had left and complained and had told them of the political involvement and that the Senator's office had advised him to write letters to Congressmen and the Senator.

Gervais told me that many people believed he could put a cap on Jim Garrison but that he cannot, and that if he were assured of immunity of prosecution on income tax "although I am not guilty of any evasion" he would be happy to sit down with the Intelligence Agents and answer any questions about his affairs or Garrison or anybody else of whom he had knowledge.

Gervais told me that he was not asking me to intercede in his behalf, but since we had been friends for many years, and because he had advised me sometime ago about the threat of the Sheridan involvement, he wanted me to know his position and of his troubles.

I told Gervais that I appreciated his call but really there was nothing I could do, and he hastened to add "I know it and I am not asking for any help, but I would like to cooperate with your office here in New Orleans on a personal basis if someone could convince me that this was not harassment initiated by Mike Epstien."

Naurbon L. Perry
Naurbon L. Perry
Supervisor, Group III

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: PERSHING O. GERVAIS

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1969

At 11:13 A.M. this date, I called the residence of Mr. Gervais (Phone number 887-8047). A lady answered the phone and said Mr. Gervais was not in but could contact him at the Fontainebleau Motel.


At 3:15 P.M. I called the Fontainebleau Motel and asked the operator to "page" Mr. Gervais. She suggested that she would have Mr. Gervais call me back.

At 4:10 P.M. Mr. Gervais called me. I asked him if he had reached a decision on whether to sign the consent extending the statute for his 1965 income tax return.

Mr. Gervais said that Mr. Tom Taylor was his attorney and had advised him not to sign the consent. He stated that he did not fully understand what Mr. Taylor had told him, but that he thought the reason was that there were other years involved. He stated that Mr. Taylor had said, "It will probably go to Tax Court and we can take necessary action at that time."

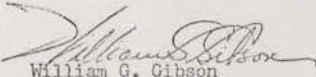
Mr. Gervais said he felt he should probably sign the consent as he was willing to pay any taxes he owed, which couldn't be more than maybe \$200.00, but that he had to follow the advice of his attorney.

Mr. Gervais said he was willing to pay any taxes he might owe but that he knew this investigation was nothing but "politics".


Norman H. Lanoix

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION with
PERSHING O. GERVAIS
March 14, 1969
9:27 A.M.

I telephoned Mr. Gervais at number 887-8047, and asked him if he had talked with his attorney about going into his safety deposit box. He said he had talked with his attorney yesterday, and the attorney said that if I would give a letter stating that going into the box would be for civil purposes only then we could go in the box, otherwise, no. I told Mr. Gervais that we would just pass the matter up, thanked him, and the conversation ended. This conversation lasted less than a minute.


William G. Gibson
Special Agent
March 14, 1969

Memorandum of Interview


In re: PERSHING O. GERVAIS
Metairie, Louisiana
72-93-043-1-1

Date & Time: January 22, 1969
Approximately 8:50 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Place: 4216 Napoli Drive, Resident of PERSHING O. GERVAIS
Metairie, Louisiana

Present: PERSHING O. GERVAIS, Taxpayer
William G. Gibson, Special Agent
Norman Lanoix, Internal Revenue Agent


Interview conducted by Special Agent Gibson.

1. Internal Revenue Agent Lanoix and I identified ourselves to Mr. GERVAIS as agents of the Internal Revenue Service. I told Mr. GERVAIS that I was a Special Agent of the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service; that I had been assigned to investigate his income tax liability for the years 1965, 1966, and 1967; and that the purpose of the Intelligence Division is to investigate possible or suspected violations of the Internal Revenue criminal statutes. I advised him that as provided by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States he could decline to answer any of my questions or furnish me any information which he felt might tend to incriminate him in a criminal matter. He was further advised that he may have an attorney present during this interview. Mr. GERVAIS acknowledged his understanding of his rights, and at this time, offered no objection to going further with the interview.
 2. Mr. GERVAIS stated his full name as PERSHING OLIVER GERVAIS.
 3. He said he has been living at his present address, 4216 Napoli Drive, for something over two years, and prior to that he lived on Maurepas for four or five years.
 4. Mr. GERVAIS gave his wife's name as BEVERLY, and her maid surname as RUTTER. He said he doesn't recall when they were married--he doesn't keep up with dates like that.
 5. At this point Mr. GERVAIS said he was just sitting there getting madder and madder about this investigation and what the Government is trying to do to him over the GARRISON matter and about HOFFA and the Teamster's Union. He expressed extreme bitterness against the Government, and this investigation saying that the investigation is politics.
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72-93-043-1-1


6. Mr. GERVAIS said that this investigation was caused by WALTER SHERIDAN and the U. S. Attorney General's office in their attempts to get GARRISON.
7. Mr. GERVAIS said that under the circumstances he didn't believe it was safe to give his name, as even that would possibly be twisted around.
8. I asked Mr. GERVAIS if it was his intention to go no further in this interview as concerned my questions, and he said, "Yes." At a later point in this meeting I asked him if he would make his records available. He laughed and said he would not.
9. Mr. GERVAIS said that ordinarily he would be willing to cooperate and answer my questions but that he believed the whole thing was politically motivated, and that we (the Government) were trying to use him to get to GARRISON.
10. He said that in the past he had always cooperated with the Government and particularly the IRS. He said this could be verified by Special Agent Naurbon Perry, Special Agent Caballero, and Ed Roussel.
11. He said that he did not think he could trust the Government anymore.
12. He said that about a year ago SHERIDAN and Attorney ED BALDWIN told him he would be investigated by IRS if he didn't cooperate with them. GERVAIS said he had called Special Agent Perry and told him what BALDWIN had said.
13. GERVAIS stated that he has no particular connection with GARRISON since he left his employ; that he never associated with GARRISON socially; and that GARRISON had never been in his house.
14. GERVAIS said he knew nothing about GARRISON's private affairs; and even if he did, he doubted now whether he would tell the Government about it.
15. He said he knows that all of this is a political deal; that EPSTEIN of the Department of Justice probably had something to do with it; and that he would not trust the Department of Justice as men like EPSTEIN twist things around to suit their own purposes.
16. He said that he has been in the enforcement end of the business for many years and knows how these attorneys can twist things around to suit their purpose.

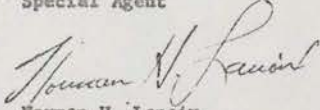
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17. He said that ED BALDWIN was under treatment by a psychiatrist for ten years and quit going to him recently but that he needs a psychiatrist more now than ever; that BALDWIN's first wife and family are in bad financial shape as he only sends the \$100 per month; and that you should see the tramp he left them for.
 18. GERVAIS stated that he knew ZACK STRATE and had gone to Chicago with him on the JIMMY HOFFA case. He said that after the case in Chicago he thought it was probably just as well that HOFFA stayed in jail.
 19. GERVAIS said that the more he thought about our investigating him the madder it made him because he knew it was all a "political deal" stirred up by the Department of Justice. He said he thought it was ridiculous for the Government to have two agents wasting their time investigating him. He said that there were other ways he could get money if he wanted besides evading his income taxes.
 20. He said as far as his tax matters go he believed the returns were correct; but that he didn't think any return was perfect; and that any return could be shown to have some error if enough digging was done.
 21. He said if the Government was only interested in his tax matters, he would cooperate and give all the answers needed if the Government agreed to a "waiver of criminal liability." He said he knew they would not do this because they are only interested in using him as a lever to get to someone else. He said he knew that the Justice Department made deals with criminals and other racketeers when they were out to get someone.
 22. He said the way the Government is now, especially RAMSEY CLARK (Attorney General) and his Justice Department, a person didn't know who to trust.
 23. He said his son, who is in the 101st. Airborne Division, trusted his Government and has been missing in action in Viet Nam since last May. This was his second time in Viet Nam after having had malaria seven times during the first tour. Mr. GERVAIS said this was an example of how the Government could be trusted. He said he was so disgusted with the way the Government is operating that if he had the money he would go live in another country.
 24. Mr. GERVAIS said he hoped we understood his position as to why he did not wish to cooperate and that he hoped we would put it in the record as to why he felt the way he did.
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72-93-043-1-1

25. He said he felt the only integrity left in Government was with the little man, "the men who work in the field."
26. Mr. GERVAIS was told that we understood his position; that we were interested only in facts; and that we would make note of why he felt the way he did.
27. He said that he just doesn't trust his Government anymore, and that he doesn't know who his Government is.
28. He said that a while back two FBI agents came and talked with him about something he didn't even know anything about.
29. At several points in this meeting, Mr. GERVAIS emphasized that if the Government would give him a waiver against criminal action he would be glad to fully cooperate in this investigation.


William G. Gibson 1-24-69
Special Agent


Norman H. Lanoix
Internal Revenue Agent

*Impa: □ Frasier - goes from TSEP
to his father's or his father
in law's. Name?*

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- G: Sure. He's back from Boeing and now Lee Otum is up there. In other words, ...
- T: They say switch and ...
- G: Yeah. Let me tell you about Buell Wesley Fraser now. I guess you all know the essentials but the important thing is, it wasn't Ruth Payne who got -- found out about the job at the depository; it was Lenny May Randall, Buell Wesley Fraser's ~~was~~ sister who told Ruth Payne and Ruth Payne was able to answer every question I had with precision there and that's the first time I became really conscious of Lenny May Randall because she is the one who accomplished it but yet on the ~~xxx~~ surface it appears to be Ruth Payne and then you have Buell Wesley Fraser and Lenny May Randall both testifying that Oswald put this object in the car and it was wider at one end than it was at the other. They don't ever get Oswald with a gun but by the time they finished describing it, it is a gun. But if you look at the property clerk's records on the Dallas Police Dept., you see one of the major slips in the Warren Commission exhibits because they have the arrest of Buell Wesley Fraser and a British Enfield rifle and ten rounds of ammunition...
- T: Where did they have it...in the volumes?
- G: Yeah. But what they've done, they've erased it everywhere else so it...
- T: Sits there stark naked.
- G: Yeah. That's right. Without any information about the arrest in the testimony, so you go to the testimony of Buell Wesley Fraser to see how he explains being arrested on the 22nd and having a rifle taken from him and you find he's the government's witness against Lee Oswald. He's never questioned about the rifle.
- S: That was a British 303 rifle?
- G: British Enfield.
- T: Where was the arrest...was it a mail order kind of gun?
- G: It doesn't say.
- ☒ S: He was found at his father's house 3 to 4 hours later -- they had been looking for him all afternoon and he said he hadn't heard anything about the assassination.
- T: Yet he was working at this school book building...
- S: No. He had left there but went to his father's and didn't..
- T: Yeah. But Oswald was suppose to be the only one who was AWOL from the school book depository.
- G: Yeah. Trully says that after a search, it was found that one of the members of the force is missing. This is in minutes.
- F: I would take it that he's a pretty hot prospect for having done a little firing in Dealey Plaza.
- T: Who?

F: Buell Wesley Fraser.

G:q I don't know. It seems to me that he would be a first-rate candidate, positively.

How did you know that about Fraser -- about the time?

S: It's in the NBC television tapes that are at the Lib. of Congress.

G: This is fantastic.

/ Did you all hear this?

First of all, I y tried to get everything I could about Fraser because he's not only a part of the apparatus but he is there at Dealey Plaza. And they have that slip there. It was the arrest made before Jack Ruby's arrest on the list of property clerk's inventories -- arrest of Buell Wesley Fraser; property taken--one British Enfield rifle, 10 rounds of ammunition.

F: Do you know where in the 26 volumes?

G: I can get you the citation.

S: In the sheriff's report. I've got ~~inx~~ it in my notes.

G: It's an exhibit, I found it in the middle of the night.

F: Well, I want to go through some other ~~an~~ names.

G: I see Buell Wesley Fraser. But the grave thing is they use him to imply that Oswald goes with the rifle and this is the guy who had the rifle. Now the NBC thing...

S: Well, the NBC thing says that he was picked up like 4:00 several hours after the assassination at his father's house or maybe it was his father-in-law, I don't remember. He claimed that he didn't know anything about what had happened and that's why they hadn't been able to find him. They said "well, why didn't you come forward" and he said,...

F: He said he wasn't at Dealey Plaza.

S: No. He was in the building -- first of all, there was a ~~sm~~ ^{floor laying} crew on the 6th floor.

G: But he just didn't notice anything...

R:

T: Why did he go home?

F: He just didn't want to work that afternoon -- it was a pretty afternoon.

S: I don't remember what he said. But he left right after the assassination.

F: Oh, boy, he's a real hot prospect. Is he still living?

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that General Walker is holding. He was cramming to be a spy.

F: That was probably the / real Oswald. =

Box: That was the real Oswald; he's the dead one.

F: And the other one may still be around somewhere.

Box: I think he well might be.

F: James Earl Ray.

t: oh. stop it.

(discussion about next ~~dx~~ meeting time)

(was only about $\frac{1}{2}$ used)

END OF TAPE

- 19 Photographic evidence file - CTIA
- 20 "The Kennedy Conspiracy"
- 21 New Orleans Times Picayune File - CTIA
- 22 Ibid
- 23 Ibid
- 24 Photographic file and Miami Herald file - CTIA
- 25 N.O.T.P. file - CTIA and "The Kennedy Conspiracy"
- 26 FBI Report - CTIA
- 27 "The Kennedy Conspiracy"
- 28 N.O.T.P. File - CTIA
- 29 No Name Key Photos from Lawrence Howard's album - CTIA
- 30 No Name Key Photos and N.O.T.O. files - CTIA
- 31 Summarized in "The Kennedy Conspiracy" from FBI Reports in Warren Commission Exhibit.
- 32 "The Second Oswald", Richard Popkin, Avon Books, New York City, 1966.
- 33 Harry Dean File - CTIA
- 34 Ibid
- 35 Guy Gabaldin file and photo file - CTIA
- 36 Guy Gabaldin file and photo file - CTIA
- 37 Ronald Augustinovich file - CTIA
- 38 "The Compulsive Spy" Tad Szulc
- 39 New York Times articles - 1973. E. Howard Hunt's testimony on Watergate.
- 40 Interview by R.E. Sprague of Haynes Johnson, Washington Post, April 1973.
- 41 "The Bay of Pigs", Haynes Johnson, W.W. Norton Company,

(Guy Banister continued)

handed out by Oswald in his New Orleans appearances as a "Communist" bore the stamped address of the building housing Guy Banister's Office.

he was gathering information for the Office of Naval Intelligence. Banister was a founder of "Friends of Democratic Cuba" (see William Klein above). Banister was found dead in his bed in 1965, apparently from a heart attack, with the sheet pulled up over his head.

Prior to the Bay of Pigs was framing anti-Castro Cubans for the C.I.A.

10. DAVID FERRIE: Knew Oswald in Civil Air Patrol prior to Oswald's entry into Marines. Ferrie flew for the C.I.A. from Guatemala, from Swan Island and on night flights into the mountain area of Cuba. In 1963 he was seen by a number of individuals in the company of Lee Oswald. On the evening of the assassination Ferrie drove nine hours through a thunderstorm to a Houston skating rink where he waited by the pay phone for two hours. Later Saturday night he drove to Galveston, arriving the same evening that Breck Wall arrived on his drive down from Dallas *prior to receiving his long distance call. Also in early November, 1963, Ferrie deposited \$7000 in the bank account even though he had no regular employment. As late as January, 1967, Ferrie was receiving cash in an unconventional manner: in a large envelope placed under the seat of an unlicensed car.*

a Central Intelligence
This man was plainly a ~~Central~~ contract employee. Money was still being sent to him by unidentified sources until shortly before he died. One such payment observed during the course of the New Orleans investigation was delivered to him at New Orleans Airport, in a large envelope under the seat of an unlicensed car. Ferrie was found dead in his bed in early 1967, apparently from a brain aneurysm, with the sheet pulled up over his head.

The 1961 reference given by Breck Wall is the brother of Earl Cabell, General Charles Cabell, the former Deputy Director of the Central (OVER)

11. BRECK WALL: On Saturday night, November 23rd, Breck Wall drove from Dallas down to Galveston, arriving there the same night that David Ferrie arrived, by way of Houston, from New Orleans. A few minutes before midnight Jack Ruby called Wall from Dallas, allegedly -- as both Wall and Ruby testified before the Warren Commission -- "to discuss A.G.V.A. problems". The next morning Ruby left his apartment and killed Oswald. *In 1961, Breck Wall gave as a reference the name of Earle Cabell, the mayor of Dallas.*

In 1961, Wall took over the assets of a cabaret operation known as the Playbill Club. At that time he gave three references, one of which was Earle Cabell, the Mayor of Dallas. Cabell's brother is Charles Cabell, the former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency under Allen Dulles.

10. RUTH PAINE: Lee and Marina Oswald stayed at Ruth Paine's house before coming to New Orleans and after returning to Dallas. A short period before the assassination, Oswald

Ruth Paine's father is a retired employee of the Agency for Industrial Development -- frequently

(Cabell, cont'd)

Intelligence Agency under
Allen Dulles. Charles Cabell
was the C.I.A. representative
who unsuccessfully tried to
persuade Dean Rusk, and subse-
quently President Kennedy, to
use American air power ~~in~~
to support the Bay of
Pigs invasion.

Frauds

OSWALD'S ALLEGED DISTRIBUTION OF FPCC MATERIAL, JUNE 16, 1963

(Preliminary Notes)

SYNOPSIS: The "HANDS OFF CUBA!" handbill pictured in CE 1412, purportedly obtained by the N.O. Harbor Police on or about June 16, 1963, is in fact a doctored version of one allegedly obtained from Oswald on August 9, 1963 by the N.O. Police Department. 1

* * * * *

According to J. Edgar Hoover, "copies of the literature obtained by Patrolman Ray from the individual he believes to be Oswald are included in our memorandum of July 22, 1964." (CE 1412--22H803) Page 5 of that memo, as published in CE 1412, is a photograph of the same handbill depicted in CE 2966A. Oswald's name and Magazine St. address have been deleted, as have the initials of Martello and Secret Service agent Vial, and the date 11-23-63. The top of the handbill has been trimmed and the page number "5" added. The fact that these two exhibits originate from the same copy of the handbill can be verified from several marks on the paper; the unusual pattern of folds; and the right-hand hole and part of the "11" in the date, partially visible in CE 1412.

Hoover's letter to the Commission does not consider the question of whether the 2 handbills are identical, or identical except for name and address. With even more circumlocution than usual, he writes "In connection with the handbill made available by Patrolman Ray, entitled "HANDS OFF CUBA!" ... your attention is directed to the report ... regarding the handbill containing the same caption "HANDS OFF CUBA!" which was ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald" (22H803)

It is noted that a copy of the June 16 handbill was obtained by the FBI on July 21, 1964, and that the report incorporating it was sent to the Commission on August 4. The August 9 handbill was obtained by the Secret Service on November 23, 1963. A copy was sent to the Commission around May 21, 1964 (CD 975); the original was sent on September 15, 1964 (CE 2966). It also appears on page 409 of the Warren Report.

It is further noted that the Commission accepted, apparently without much question, Patrolman Ray's rather tentative identification of the leafleter as Oswald. He could not recall the man's name; if the handbill had a name on it, he apparently was not asked about it. (22H806) The handbill may have had one of the 4 stamped addresses depicted in CE's 115, 2966A, 2966B, and 3120 (p. 39); some other address, or none at all.

Potential leads:

CD 1370, from which CE 1412 is purportedly taken. (I have asked the Archives about this CD.)

CD 1034, on Martin Abelow. He apparently first brought the June 16 incident to the FBI's attention (on or about May 28, 1964); on July 9 the Commission requested the FBI to carry out the investigation. (!) (22H803)

SS 88 (in CD 87) and SS 1515 (in CD 975), mentioned in CE 2966, are probably not relevant.

The memo in CD 1495 (accompanying CE 3120) should be checked. Was this "544 Camp St." pamphlet the subject of a separate memo? If so, why?

FBI exhibits 97, 300, 335, 414, B7, B22, D25, D108*, D234* are FPCC handbills. (Federal Register, 11/1/66)

Paul L. Hoch
November 9, 1967

Warren Commission. Nobody but a completely unscrupulous Chief Executive with a guilty conscience could have set in motion an official fraud of such magnitude - one that hopelessly compromised the integrity of the Chief Justice and ruined his good reputation forever.

Count Five - The Underlying Reason for the Assassination: The Bobby Baker Affair

Johnson acted not only out of ambition when he organized the assassination of President Kennedy; he was in desperate straits because of his deep involvement in the sordid Bobby Baker mess (on the "moral" as well as on the financial side). Kennedy had decided to dump his tainted "veep" at the 1964 Democratic Convention. That would have been the end of Johnson's political career. Only one thing could save him from total oblivion or worse; The President's death which automatically meant Johnson's own accession to power. The power, in particular, to cover up for all his own crimes.

Count Six - Texas, Texas uber alles

If the Bobby Baker scandal was the final catalyst of long-brewing plans to kill President Kennedy, the plot was also furthered by Texas oil magnates, aircraft makers and military as well as political figures prominent in that State. Putting a Texan into the White House by fair means or foul meant for them getting into the driver's seat in Washington and subjugating the whole nation to Texas influence and Texas interests.

Count Seven - With the Blessing of the C.I.A.

The "Secret Government" of the United States was all in favor of such a change of administration. The C.I.A. policy-makers were sore at Kennedy for the Bay of Pigs blunder and even more because he was considering a cautious withdrawal from Vietnam. Those Cuban exiles, District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans is after were only some of a goodly number of CIA operatives (and officials) involved in the assassination. Oswald and Ruby, too, were on the C.I.A. payroll.

Count Eight - The Hawks Won Out

All the "hawks" from Rusk and McNamara down and all the professional Red-baiters from J. Edgar Hoover down were overjoyed at the assassination and the way it had been handled (by putting the blame on the pseudo-Marxist Oswald). Now they can wage their dirty war in Vietnam to their hearts' content.

Count Nine - How the Death Trap in Dallas Was Set

Vice-President Johnson himself led his Chief into the well-prepared Dealey Plaza ambush. His indecent haste to have himself sworn in by his old crony Sarah Hughes is just as indicative of his guilt as is the fact that he alone (apart from the Dallas Police chiefs and other prominent plotters) knew beforehand that the motorcade would pass by the Texas School Book Depository where the predestined scapegoat Oswald had been planted as a cover for one of the real assassins, while the others were lying in wait on the grassy knoll.

Count Ten - Payoffs and Doublecrosses

Only a few of the lower-level accomplices like Rufus Youngblood of the Secret Service have been richly rewarded for their services. Others, in particular the Dallas Policeman Tippit (one of the snipers) were promptly liquidated by their taskmasters.

The Verdict: Guilty.

("The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson" is a special supplement to OSWALD: THE TRUTH available only by subscription from the author directly)

M E M O R A N D U M

February 25, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON

FROM: LYNN LOISEL

RE: INFORMATION BEING SOUGHT BY UNIDENTIFIED STRANGER AT
MOISANT AIRPORT CONCERNING THE HABITS, ASSOCIATIONS,
AND ADDRESSES OF MR. GARRISON

Lynn Loisel would report of talking with one OFFICER JAMES SCULLY, assigned to the Accident Investigation Division of the New Orleans Police Department on February 25, 1967, at 3:00 p.m.

OFFICER SCULLY stated he had received the following information:

On Tuesday, February 21, 1967, at approximately 11:30 or 12:00 midnight, an unidentified stranger approached several bystanders at Moisant Airport, trying to gather information as to JIM GARRISON. His appearance was as follows:

He was a tall white male, black hair, well groomed, fairly good looking, white shirt, no tie, sports coat, camera hanging on his neck (not in any case or cover), and spoke with a New York or northern-type accent.

Unable to get any information from the bystanders he questioned, he then started questioning cab drivers. He spoke with Jefferson Parish Cabs as follows:

- (1) ALL AMERICAN CAB NO. 3
- (2) ALL AMERICAN CAB NO. 14
- (3) LITTLE MIKE'S CAB NO. 1
- (4) ERNEST'S CAB (Colored)

The stranger asked the following questions:

- (1) Garrison's home address.
- (2) Names and addresses of restaurants and bars that Garrison frequents, approximate hours.
- (3) Names of close associates, men and women, and where they may be located.

The stranger supposedly made contact with ERNEST'S CAB, which was driven by a Colored Male, and supposedly was able to get the information he desired. He then gave the driver \$150 for this information and left the airport.

DETECTIVE LYNN LOISEL

August 30, 1963, City Edition, Page 30-A, Title: Raid on Keys Cuban Guerrilla ^{CAMP}
 Press a Blank

"KEY WEST - (UPI) - Nobody was home on No Name Key Thursday when federal and county officers invaded the brush-covered islet which has served as 'raining head quarters for would-be Cuban guerrilla fighters."

"Nearly a dozen officers from the Monroe County Sheriff's Department, County Justice of the Peace, U.S. customs and immigration services arrived in the area in two squad cars, boarded a Coast Guard boat and swooped down on the island."

"They came in answer to a complaint from Webb Robinson of Key West, who claimed the guerrilla trainees had broken ~~into~~ into his fishing camp on the island to steal and destroy property."

"Residents of neighboring islands also had reported that about 40 men ~~had been~~ had been on the island one recent night to augment a group of about 20 men already living there."

"Although raiding officers could find no one on the island Thursday, Sheriff Henry Haskins reported discovery of plenty of evidence someone had been there, including a pot of rice still cooking over a ~~campfire~~ campfire. There also was evidence of destruction of property at Robinson's fishing camp, the sheriff said."

"As a result of the raid, Haskins said he had issued orders that no one shall be permitted to live on No Name Key henceforth."

"A towering, bearded soldier of fortune, calling himself Jerry Patrick, has ~~openly~~ openly trained American and Cuban youths desiring to fight the Castro regime in Cuba on No Name Key at various times in the past year. Most activities of the so-called 'Patrick's Raiders' or 'Interpen' standing for International Penetration Force, have been kept under surveillance by federal authorities."

"Patrick and a group of his men were arrested by federal officers last year as they boarded a boat with arms. They denied charges that they were embarking on a raid against Cuba and later were released to return to No Name Key."

August 30, 1963, Page 3-B, City Edition, (My translation)

A secret underground anti-Castro group has been organized in Cuba. It is called the Movimiento de Rebelión Nacional, and has as its objective the destruction of the Communist dictatorship. It is apolitical and appeals to all Cubans to aid in the struggle.

August 30, City Edition, Page 15-C

"Tony Varona, head of the once-wealthy Cuban Revolutionary Council, was told Thursday he'd better get a job to support his recently divorced wife and his two daughters."

"Varona was secretary of the Council at the time it was the middleman for the U.S. sponsored anti-Castro invasion of Cuba."

"The back-to-work suggestion came from Circuit Judge Ray Pearson as the judge granted Varona's wife, Emelina Ruiz Sanchez, her divorce."

"Varona, who once was a Cuban prime minister and president of the Senate, claimed his only income was \$300 a month supplied by 'a ~~rich~~ wealthy Cuban.'"

WHEN BUSINESS LEADERS THINK OF CRIME AND POLITICS

(The place is the men's bar of International House at noon. Clarence O. Dibley, a shipping executive, T. P. Dunn, a lawyer who ~~has~~ specializes in admiralty cases, Thomas L. Walker, a junior vice president of a large and old bank, and Jefferson Edom, a public relations counsel, are talking.)

DIBLEY : This Goldwater is going strong. Looks like he handed Rockefeller a tomato surprise.

DUNN : Well, he ^{got} ~~landed~~ one right ~~back~~ back. But I just can't see Goldwater.

WALKER : Neither can I.

DIBLEY : Watching these goddamned ~~men~~ politicians is like watching circus ~~acrobats~~ ^{clowns}. One minute they're buddies and fighting for the same cause and the next minute they're ^{whacking} ~~hitting~~ each other ^{with a slapstick}.

DUNN : That's why I stick to the practice of law.

WALKER : Look at the way McKeithen and Morrison went after each other then kissed and made up.

DUNN : Poor old Chap.

DIBLEY : What do you think, Jeff? You're supposed to know something about all this.

EDOM : Politics is poker. You lose a hand, you don't quit or stop speaking to people you've got to play with.

DUNN : What a system.

EDOM : Like the old cowhand said when chided about losing money in a gambling hell where the wheel was known to be fixed -- ~~he~~ "It's the only wheel in town."

DUNN : Leave it to a ~~man~~ publicity man.

EDOM : Sir, I am a public relations practitioner.

WALKER : What burns my ass ~~is~~ about these politicians is stories like the one in the paper this morning. (He asks the bartender for the morning TIMES-PICAYUNE and ruffles the sheets until he finds a story headed MAJOR CRIMES INCREASE 47.3 PCT IN NEW ORLEANS, FBI REPORT SAYS.) Look at that. Up forty-seven-point-three per cent. Where in the hell is this guy Garrison who is supposed to have cleaned up the city?

EDOM : Garrison is a prosecutor, not a policeman. Crime control is police work.

DUNN : That's not entirely correct, Jeff. The D.A. has certain police powers.

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DIBLEY : I thought Garrison's strong point was that he was cutting crime down by raids and closing up clip joints on Bourbon Street.

WALKER : That's what I thought.

EDOM : ~~He~~ Read the story. It says a "nation-wide upward trend in crime incidence was reported by the F.B.I." Read it. Look. "Eight-six per cent of the cities with more than 25,000 population reported over-all crime increases." Naturally it's the last paragraph of the story. And look at the type of crime which has increased -- rape, auto theft, robberies, aggravated assault. None of this is organized crime.

DUNN : Some could be but I think you are right, Jeff.

WALKER : Well I don't.

DIBLEY : This is what makes a horse race.

WALKER : It may make a mayor's race, too.

EDOM : Let me ask you this, seriously, Tom. If Dowling ^{were} ~~was~~ still the district attorney, do you think the crime rate would ~~be~~ not have shown an increase? Would be down?

WALKER : Who knows? All I know is that this big television D.A. with the crusading light in his eyes and his name in the papers every day is supposed to have reduced crime and here we have an F.B.I. report which shows that crime has gone up. Up, not down. I mean what can be said in answer to facts like these?

DIBLEY : And while the crime rate increases, the politicians are out cutting ribbons and trying to get in to see the governor and ask for something.

DUNN : Or pulling beagle dog ears.

WALKER : I mean what's the answer?

EDOM : The answer is there is no final answer. There is only an honest striving toward the unattainable. ~~Which~~ Which is a condition of perfect peace and ~~harmonious~~ harmony.

WALKER : I can see you on the front row of ~~philosophy~~ philosophy class now, Jeff.

EDOM : Assigning blame for a crime increase to a man who has done more to break ^{up} ~~organized~~ organized ~~rackets~~ rackets and crime than anyone has since World War One when the Navy broke up Storyville -- I mean, really, Tom.

WALKER : I guess he's no worse than the rest of them. But I don't buy all his crap about improvement after seeing this story.

DIBLEY : Let's go eat. ^{12c} I roll for lunch. (He picks up the dice box and begins shaking it.)

DIBLEY : I thought Garrison's strong point was that he was cutting crime down by raids and closing up clip joints on Bourbon Street.

WALKER : That's what I thought.

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TO: JG
FROM: AFB
RE: 1309 DAUPHINE, ETC + CLAY SHAW

906 Esplanade

Clay Lavergne Shaw purchased 906 Esplanade on Sept. 30, 1959 from Joseph Tepper. The act of sale was before Richard L. Welker, Notary Public and is registered in the Orleans Parish Real Estate Records at COB 629/492. Shaw purchased 906 Esplanade for \$85,000.

Three years later, on March 30, 1962 Shaw sold 906 Esplanade for \$135,000 to Rose Joseph Moad and Rex Moad. That act of sale is registered at COB 647/413.

1313 Dauphine

Clay Shaw also sold 1313 Dauphine to Mrs. Mae Formyluvial Hobson twice in 1955 once on June 15, 1955 at COB 603/36 and once on September 14, 1955 at COB 607/243. Apparently the sales did not end happily because on August 8, 1969 Shaw again sold 1313 Dauphine to Evelyn L. Henry wife of Henry Lagnarus for ~~\$25,000~~ \$45,000, \$27,709 cash and the rest on terms. The Lagnarus sale is recorded at COB 690/516. In addition, on August 1, 1969, one week before the Lagnarus sale in an act before Ed. Wegmann NP Shaw executed a formal release of a servitude of ingress and egress at 1313 Dauphine, ~~which~~ This act of release is registered at COB 691/632.

1309 Dauphine

At no time did Clay Shaw own 1309 Dauphine. In 1947 the property was owned by Lucien F. Baker and listed in his succession. (CDC # 182-888; Judgment of possession 2/27/47 COB 638/442)

The Lutheran Church and various Lutheran Charities were left the property. On Sept. 18, 1956 the various Lutheran entities ~~left~~ sold 1309 Dauphine to Neo-Fabrics, Inc. Fred Selle, President, as recorded at COB 611/516. Neo-Fabrics sold the property to Gertrude Hairston on June 25, 1954 at COB 593/595. On Feb. 26, 1965 Gertrude Hairston sold it to Paul Fabry at ~~668~~ COB 668/12. Fabry in turn sold it to Kenneth Nahan on Sept. 25, 1963 at COB 720/63. Nahan in a Texas act of exchange swapped 1309 Dauphine for 2 tracts of land in Texas owned by Milton A. Frost, Jr. by an act before E. Miranne on Nov. 2, 1973 at COB 722/200. What the outcome of the act of exchange was is unknown, however Nahan again sold 1309 on Dec. 30, 1976 to Mitomke, Inc., a Louisiana corporation. This sale is registered at COB 741/453.

GARRISON, JIM

Magazine Index +

1. Past tense: Jim Garrison and the Kennedy question. (investigation of assassination of John F. Kennedy) by Liz Scott il v25 New Orleans Magazine Nov '90 p78(4) 57F5655
2. On the Trail of the Assassins: My Investigation and Prosecution of the Murder of President Kennedy. (book reviews) by Jim Garrison rev by Ronnie Dugger il 21 col in. B The New York Times Book Review Jan 29 '89 p11 col 1

Magazine Index +

RUSSELL, DICK

1. Environmental movers & shakers. by Dick Russell il v96 American Forests March-April '90 p24(6) 5403365
2. Earth last! (Earth First! members arrest case) (editorial) by Dick Russell v249 The Nation July 17 '89 p77(1) 5060106
3. Environmental tensions: 'We are all losing the war.' (includes related article on William Reilly's appointment of Environmental Protection Agency Secretary) by Dick Russell and Viveca Novak il v248 The Nation March 27 '89 p403(6) 49A0116
4. Prop 65 goes to the market. (product-warning law) by Dick Russell il v246 The Nation June 4 '88 p786(4) 45C0063

Magazine Index +

EPSTEIN, EDWARD JAY

1. Mr. Occidental. (Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum) by Edward Jay Epstein v24 The American Spectator April '91 p27(2)

Epstein referenced Nagell in the July 13, 1968 New Yorker mag. These "remarks" were echoed by Time Aug. 2, 1968, Vol. 92 No. 5, pp 56-57. In 1969 Viking Press released his Counterplot; Nagell found in Chapter Four, but not indexed.

D.R. wrote a feature article on Nagell for the March 1981 '91 Galley girlie magazine. It is in '91 working on a book centered on Nagell's career in counterintelligence.

LOUIS E. WOLFSON
POST OFFICE BOX 4
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32201

August 10, 1971

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Jim:

Thank you for taking so much time to send me a hand-written letter as you did on August 2.

Reading over these details, I certainly know what you are going through as I have seen firsthand what can happen. Yet, I sincerely believe that many people in our government do not actually realize that the tactics they are using parallel those in the history of Communism and Fascism (Hitlerism); and if anyone pointed this out, they would never believe that their continued action on a large scale could lead to the destruction of a free society in America. There is no question in my mind about certain people in government trying to get you at a time when you are not up to your mental and physical peak, to indict you and challenge you and feel that they have the upper hand on account of your condition. You may remember that they did that to me shortly after I had a heart attack in March, 1966. They indicted me in the summer of 1966 when the alleged violation took place in 1960-61, when I was stronger physically and mentally, and they did not have enough guts to challenge me and make an issue at that time. So, I can certainly understand very easily what they are trying to do to you.

I want you to know how much I appreciate your suggestion on my visiting with Mr. F. Lee Bailey and possibly having him represent me. It just so happens that I have already made a commitment to have Edward Bennett Williams represent me in these problems. I do not know Mr. Bailey but have the highest regard for his legal ability and, above all, his fearless defense of his clients.

I do hope that you and your family and whomever else you wish to bring, will be able very shortly to accept the open invitation I extended for a visit to Harbor View Farm in Ocala. Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Lou
Louis E. Wolfson

DR. JULIUS MADER

FACHPUBLIKATIONEN

1066 BERLIN W 66,
MAUERSTRASSE 69



Dear Sir,

I beg to announce to you the appearance on the book market of a new publication which is sure to find the interest of knowledgeable readers and experts.

The title

Who's Who in CIA?

which is available in German and English, supplies the deficiency of authentic material on this special field and ought to be welcome as a source of complex as well as topical information.

This biographical reference book comprises 600 pages filled with information on about 2,500 people on the pay roll of the U.S. Intelligence Service, both civil and military branches, in 120 countries of the world. It is the first time that this material has been published.

The index of countries and a well arranged list of definitions make it easy to use the book (which is printed on India paper).

Format: 10 x 14 cm, leather binding with a multicoloured dust jacket.
Price: US-\$ 2.50

Orders can be placed with the book trade or direct with

Deutscher Buch-Export und -Import GmbH, DDR-701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16.

I trust that this information will be of use to you.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. Müller

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 70119

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 70119

Mr. Tom Bethell
District Attorney's office
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Mr. Bethell:

Having completed the first phase of my assignment for you, as per our original stated agreement of Tuesday, June 18, 1968, I herewith submit my final report of that phase.

I hope it will receive your careful attention, as it represents many sleepless nights, long frustrated daylight hours, and a great personal, monetary, mental and physical expense.

Most sincerely yours,

Jim Brown

Jim Brown

June 26, 1968

Relatively
LOW-PRIORITY FILES

For Periodic
Review

82

New DALZELL file

ODD SECTS

ADDITIONAL BANISTER MATERIAL
(+ new BANISTER OPN LEADS)

EDWARD J. WHALEN

THORNLEY '76 AFFIDAVIT

INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED
IN OBSTRUCTION

JULIA ANN MERCER

Various Photo material

RADICAL RIGHT WING

Original BANISTER material

T/P Actul, Sept 3 '77

T. E. BECKHAM
(Original '77 file)

C.I.A.